

THE  
**MERRIMACK MAGAZINE,**

AND  
**MONTHLY REGISTER,**

OF POLITICS, AGRICULTURE, LITERATURE, AND

**RELIGION.**

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"What is it but a map of busy life  
Its fluctuations and its vast concerns?"

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VOL. 1. HAVERHILL, MASS. JANUARY 1, 1825. No. 1.

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TO THE PUBLIC.

WE have this day the pleasure of presenting our readers with the first number of the **MERRIMACK MAGAZINE**. Unskilled in editorial labours, it is perhaps presuming too far upon the candor of the public, to hope that our exertions will meet with approbation, or our work be crowned with success.

Having from childhood entertained an enthusiastic attachment to the periodical productions of the press, as the centinels of our liberties, the heralds of the Gospel, and the most efficient means of facilitating the "sweet intercourse from soul to soul," and having enjoyed a long and familiar acquaintance with the labors of others, the Editor hopes that he is not entirely unqualified to offer some part of that improvement and entertainment which he has so often received.

Under these impressions, he has presumed to appropriate some part of his leisure from

professional avocations to this work, at the same time assuring his friends, that such assistance is engaged, as will enable him to attend with assiduity to professional calls, while Mr. **REINHART**, as printer and publisher, assumes all the cares of that department.

Nothing can be more obvious than the right of patrons to an explicit declaration of the principles and views which are to direct the editorial department of the work they patronize. It is not, however, deemed necessary to give a retrospective view of past transactions, tho' they may perhaps be occasionally developed in our subsequent pages.

In conducting this work, it will always be our endeavor, as far as in us lies, to inculcate, illustrate and enforce, the principles of republicanism; and oppose every intrigue or combination against those equal rights which it was the great object of our revolution to establish—to

support those literary and religious privileges and institutions which are the safety and glory of our land.

With regard to our public affairs, we have none of that community of interests or sympathy of feeling, with either of the candidates for the presidency, or their supporters, which commonly subsists between political partizans. From that system of measures which has been to them the passport to power, we have dissented; and though still confident in the opinion that other measures, would in some instances have better comported with the existing circumstances; still we are gratified with the fact that the most objectionable have been timely abandoned, others overruled for good, and the remainder not sufficiently powerful to counterbalance those causes which have been, and are constantly operating, to place the United States in the foremost rank of civilized nations.

Whoever is, or may be, constitutionally invested with office, in any department of government, will receive our decided support, so long as his measures appear calculated to promote the interest, and preserve the rights, of this great people; and whenever they shall depart from this, the only object of civil government, and adopt measures calculated to subvert our liberties, corrupt our principles, or invade our rights, they shall receive our decided and strenuous opposition.

It is, however, no part of our design, to blow the expiring embers of party spirit; and if we have occasion to speak of subjects on which there has been an honest difference of opinion, we shall endeavor to do it with reason and candour.

Perhaps some may not accord with our determination to devote a part of our pages to the subject of religion; but if there is a class of our readers who do not feel interested in the great concern, it is our wish to be instrumental in exciting their attention. We cannot accord with the sentiment that religion is a subject entirely distinct from the common concerns of life—we wish to see religion a part of every man's business, and business a part of every man's religion.

We wish not to be understood as using the plural number in editorial articles solely in compliance with custom—having the assistance and council of a gentleman in whom the public have the highest confidence.

With these views and arrangements, the Editor and Proprietor now ventures respectfully to solicit the patronage of his friends and the public, assuring them that the enlargement, progress, and continuance, of the work will correspond with its support—that decisive test of its merits.

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#### NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

The Congress of the United States commenced their session



the first Monday in the present month. The President's Message is of unusual length, and gives a luminous view of the multiplied concerns of the nation.

Our relations with foreign powers remain on a favorable footing.

Some of the subjects which have been brought into discussion, have happily terminated: others have been suspended to be resumed hereafter, under more favorable circumstances.

Our convention of commerce with France, originally limited to two years, has been continued.

With Great Britain, our East India trade has been arranged on a principle of reciprocity, and that to the West Indies no satisfactory arrangement has been made.

No final arrangement has been agreed on with the British Government for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade: but the difference between the parties has been reduced to a point not of sufficient magnitude to defeat so desirable an object.

Our commerce with Sweden, Russia, Netherlands, Prussia, the Hanseatic cities, Aldenburg and Sardinia, are placed on satisfactory grounds.

A satisfactory treaty has been made with Russia, settling our conflicting claims on the North West Coast of America.

He adverts to the spoliations on our commerce by Great Britain and France, previous to

the last war: and observes that with both of these parties we had abundant cause of war. "It will always be recollected," he says, "that with one of these parties we sought redress by war. From the other by whose then reigning government our vessels were seized in port, as well as at sea, and their cargoes confiscated, indemnity has been expected, but not yet been rendered."

It is estimated that the receipts into the treasury during the current year, exclusive of loans, will amount to \$18,500,000. The public debt this day estimated at \$86,000,000—He expects the revenue will afford \$10,000,000, annually, towards its extinguishment.

The corps of Engineers have been actively engaged in surveying routes for such roads and canals as are believed to be of national concern. They have examined between the Potomac and Ohio Rivers—the Delaware and Rarriton—Barnstable Bay and Buzzards Bay, &c.

The revenue of the Post Office department, is considerably improved, and is adequate to its support.

He advises the removal of the Indians from the state of Georgia, if it can be effected peaceably, at almost any expense.—And recommends the establishment of a Post at Columbia River, on the Pacific Ocean.

These are the most important items of the Message, each

of which is treated at large, in a manner highly satisfactory.

Congress have done little business except the appointment of committees, and the reception of La Fayette.

**CAPT. PARRY'S EXPEDITION** *in quest of a North West passage to the Pacific Ocean.*

WE have lately been much pleased with a perusal of Capt. Parry's Narrative, and presuming that its length will prevent most of our readers from enjoying the high degree of entertainment it affords, we shall record a few of the principal facts, contained in a close printed octavo of 500 pages.

The expedition consisted of his Britannic Majesty's ships *Fury* and *Hecla* of 377 tons burden each; and were equipped at Deptford in the best possible manner, to enable them to resist the cold of a polar winter, and those mountains and fields of ice which they were liable to meet, at any season in these northern regions.

The ships were manned by 118 men, the compliment of the *Fury* being 60, & the *Hecla* 58, and carried supplies to 3 years.

They sailed from Deptford, in the month of April 1821, and arrived in Hudson Bay in July, where after coasting its western extremity and finding a Strait to which they gave the names of their ships, they proceeded beyond the bounds of former navigation, and with the most

confident expectation of having found the long sought passage to the Pacific.

Through an opening in the land at the extremity of this inlet they discovered an immense bay or sea beyond which no land was visible, but they could not enter or explore it, as it was covered with an apparently endless field of ice.

Having waited at the mouth of this bay till the increasing cold admonished them to seek for winter quarters, they laid up their ships in a place which they named Winter Island, about the first of September, there to pass the ten months winter of 62 degrees of north latitude.

Here the excellent equipment of their ships enabled them to pass the time much more comfortably than could have been expected, in an atmosphere generally from 24 to 32 degrees below zero, and where wood or any kind of fuel except the oil of whales, sea horses and seals seem almost absolutely unknown.

A stove between decks, liberally supplied with the coals they carried with them, gave them comfortable lodgings, while the whole hull of the ships lay deeply bedded in ice and snow.

A canvass awning over the upper deck, gave them a place for exercise, and with these accommodations they were not only able to enjoy a good degree of comfort, but to dispense many of the necessaries of life to the Esquimaux Indians who e-



rected their apparently comfortless habitations of snow in their immediate vicinity.

In huts erected each winter of blocks of this changeable material these northern inhabitants contrive to exist through the rigors of an arctic winter, and that according to the representation of our voyagers with more cheerfulness and contentment than is experienced in many a splendid palace. No fires are lighted with any view to warming the house or its inhabitants, but large lamps are kept constantly burning with the oil of sea animals and wicks of asbestos, which lights them through the almost uninterrupted nights—thaws snow to afford them their only drink—and occasionally perform some culinary purpose, though their common food consists of the raw flesh of the seal, and the walrus or sea horse.

Dogs are the only domestic animals kept by the people, and they appear to answer much better than we could have imagined as beasts of burden: and so pleased were our Europeans with this mode of riding that they even purchased teams of dogs, harnessed to sleds or sledges on which they learned to “dash over fields of ice with all the agility and emulation of rival stage coaches,” and Capt. Lyon of the *Hecla* travelled 40 miles in a day in a sled drawn by ten dogs loaded with several hundred weight besides himself.

The ships were released from their winter quarters about the

first of July, and after a summer of less than two months in which they were able to add but little to their stock of knowledge, they were obliged once more to prepare for winter which they passed much in the same manner as the preceding.

Having been unable to extricate their ships from their bed of ice till the 9th of August after this second winter of their stay, and finding the season so far advanced, they concluded to sail for England as soon as possible, and after having narrowly escaped detention by the ice as the cold began to increase for the third winter, they left this region of frost and ice, and arrived safe at Sandwich, in the Shetland islands on the 10th of October, and at Deptford on the 15th of November 1823, having past 27 months without seeing or having any intercourse with any civilized being except their own company.

#### *Free Schools of New England.*

WE felt a degree of satisfaction, on observing an article under this head, in the last number of the *North American Review*, and commenced the perusal under a confident expectation, of seeing the subject treated in a manner calculated to produce some practical good, by the able writers of that highly respectable work. But for once a feeling of dissatisfaction was entertained that the writer had entirely overlooked the evils which

had long been experienced over a great part of this State, or any plan which might lead us to expect a remedy.

No surprise would have been felt at seeing these observations, from the pen of gentlemen resident in populous towns in this Commonwealth, as the requirements of the law on such towns was so far below the proportion which would be voluntarily furnished by any portion of the inhabitants of this State that in fact in such places the law has had no operation at all.

When fifteen hundred inhabitants in one town are required to support the same amount and description of schools as forty three thousand in another, we venture to presume that no opinion can be formed by experience in one town of the practical utility of the law in others, but as the writer quotes with approbation from Mr. Carter, a correct account of country schools in general, we might have expected some information, how our laws as they existed previous to the last year, could be applied with any advantage to such an establishment.

We learn from the quotation that "each town constitutes from four to twelve districts," that "appropriations in each district are adequate to support schools from three to six months in a year," that the money "is spent a part in the summer months for the advantage of the younger children, and a part in the winter for the accommodation of

those more advanced," that "the summer schools are taught by females," and that children of both sexes from four to ten years old attend," and "in the leisure hours between lessons the female part of the school attend to the various branches of needle work.

This is indeed a tolerably correct account of the schools as they have been kept in most of our country towns, and is given by Mr. Carter, and quoted by the reviewer, with much approbation, but it is so far from being instituted and supported by the law whose repeal they regret, that it has grown up, from the necessities of the people, in violation of the law, whose penalties have frequently been threatened, to deter towns from persevering in precisely such establishments as he has described.

Our law required every town containing two hundred families to employ a *master* well instructed in Latin and Greek, and a *master* qualified to teach English grammar, arithmetic, &c. for a term of time equivalent to twelve months, for each of said schools in each year. Now according to the law, and Mr. Carter's account, one of his smallest districts having three month's schooling, would have three kinds, viz.: a month of Latin and Greek, a month of English master's school, and a month of female school, this we should think to be planning matters worse than any district



would ever do, without any law at all. But we have another view of the subject, the law said *masters*, and many towns have been threatened with an indictment under this law, for employing females, and some have been forced to desist on that account, and thus these primary schools, which the reviewer in the words of Mr. Carter, informs us, have a strong influence in forming the character of the young, and are important for the notions of order, decency and good manners which they inculcate "were maintained in violation of this very law, whose repeal they so much regret."

It is by no means the wish of the writer to lower the standard of education in our free schools, but as our nominal Latin and Greek school has existed, subject to division and subdivision, and so merged in the English school that no person could point out the location or difference, we think the requirement worse than useless, nor has it been better where people have attempted to keep it separate the year round in a central situation, as no power existed to exclude any one who could read the English language, with spelling, and such a rule would include almost the whole minor central population of a town to the manifest injury of the large scholars and those remoter sections who could not enjoy the privilege of sending their little children to be nursed by a Latin and Greek master.

The House of Representatives of New Hampshire have elected Edmund Parker of Amherst, Speaker of the House, and Hon. Jeremiah Mason, as Senator of the United States for six years from the fourth of March next. The senate however have not concurred in the choice of Mr. Mason, but have elected on their part, Messrs. Plumer, Dinsmoor, and Parrott, each of whom have been promptly negatived by the house.

We do not exult in these results as triumphs of party but as triumphs of reason and equal rights, over that system of exclusion which aspired to increase the chance of certain men to honors and office by excluding half the learning, talents and patriotism of the country from the market. We view it as a prelude to that time when these qualities will be of some account in candidates for office.

#### AGRICULTURE.

The Committee on Farms, of the Essex Agricultural Society, have made a full and satisfactory report of their doings. They visited a large number of farms in the county, and find much to praise. They speak in high terms of the improved meadows, and well managed fruit trees of Mr. Putnam Perley, of Byfield—of the dyked marsh and root crops, of Capt. Paul Kent—of the Indian corn and mangel wortzel of Messrs. Tristram and Henry Little—of

the barn and winnowing machine of Col. Moses Newhall—of the orchard of Mr. William Thurlow, and of the dairy and improved meadows of Mr. William Bartlett. They also bestow much commendation on the farms of B. Pickman, and E. H. Derby—also the farms of Messrs. Daniel Putnam, Andrew Nichols, Nathaniel Felton, Moses Preston, and Johnson Proctor.

They give the preference to the farms of Col. Jesse Putnam, of Danvers, and the Indian hill farm, so called, in West Newbury, the first mentioned of which obtained the first premium of \$30, and the second the next premium of \$25.

Col. Putnam's farm produced last year, summer apples 63 bushels—winter do. 291 barrels—butter 850 lbs.—cheese 810—cider 41 barrels—English hay 27 tons—pork 2057 lbs.—peas for market 55 bushels—potatoes 340 do.—turnips 300 do.—corn 250 bushels—Onions 80 bushels—a noble example for the farmers of Essex.

Signed in behalf of the committee.

JOHN W. PROCTOR, *Sec'y.*

#### *Government of the U. States.*

	SALARY
James Monroe, <i>Pres.</i>	\$25,000
Dan'l D. Tompkins, <i>V.P.</i>	5,000
John Q. Adams, <i>Sec. St.</i>	6,000
Wm. H. Crawford, <i>S. Tr.</i>	6,000
John C. Calhoun, <i>S. War,</i>	6,000
Smith Thompson, <i>S. Navy,</i>	6,000

On Monday next the meetings will be held in the several towns of Essex North District, for the choice of a Representative for said district in the 19th Congress of the United States. At the last trial the Hon. John Varnum had the highest number of votes, and must be considered the most prominent candidate for that office. Being well acquainted with Mr. Varnum, we can confidently recommend him as one to whom the honor and the interest of the district may be safely confided. We trust that every real and practical republican will allow, that as Newburyport has had the honor and advantage of furnishing the Representative for many years, one should now be taken from the western part of the district; and that when almost every other district will send democratic republicans, they ought cheerfully to acquiesce in the choice of some federal republicans, that a party composing nearly half of the state may not be entirely unrepresented.

The practice of dedicating poles and trees to liberty, is well known to all who remember, or have read the history of the American Revolution.—The following is extracted from the Essex Gazette, vol. 1, No. 1, being the first paper ever printed in the county of Essex.

*Providence, July 30, 1768.*

On Monday last, at 5 in the afternoon, being the time ap-



pointed for dedicating the great Elm tree at Capt. Joseph Alneys, in this town, to be a *tree of liberty*, there was a great concourse of very respectable people of this and the neighboring towns—many coming a considerable distance out of the province of Massachusetts Bay, to assist on the occasion. An animated discourse was delivered from the summer house in the tree, by a son of liberty, wherein was briefly pointed out, the terms of colonization of the first planters of these colonies, a declaration of our rights and a particular enumeration of our grievances, together with a designation of the means of redress, after which followed the ceremony of dedication thus—The people in the summer house laying their hands on the tree, the gentleman who gave the discourse pronounced these words aloud,—‘We do in the name and behalf of all the true sons of liberty, in America, Great Britain, Ireland, Corsica, or wheresoever they may be dispersed throughout the world, dedicate this tree of liberty; may all our counsels and deliberations under its venerable branches be guided by wisdom, and directed for the support and maintenance of that liberty which our forefathers sought out and found under trees and in the wilderness; may it long flourish and may the sons of liberty often repair hither to confirm and strengthen each other. When they look towards

this sacred Elm may they be penetrated with a sense of their duty to themselves and their posterity, and may they like the house of David grow stronger and stronger, while their enemies like the house of Saul shall grow weaker and weaker. Amen.’

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*Census of the U. States, 1820.*

Maine,	298,335
New Hampshire,	244,161
Vermont,	235,764
Massachusetts,	523,287
Rhode Island,	83,059
Connecticut,	275,248
New York,	1,372,812
New Jersey,	277,575
Pennsylvania,	1,049,458
Delaware,	72,749
Maryland,	407,350
Virginia,	1,065,366
Columbia,	33,039
North Carolina,	638,829
South Carolina,	502,741
Georgia,	340,989
Alabama,	144,317
Mississippi,	75,448
Louisiana,	153,407
Tennessee,	422,613
Kentucky,	564,317
Ohio,	581,434
Indiana,	147,178
Illinois,	55,211
Missouri,	66,586
Michigan,	8,896
Arkansas,	14,246
Total,	9,637,734

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*Electoral Votes for President.*

Jackson	99	Crawford	41
Adams	84	Clay	37

*A list of the Churches and  
Pastors in the county of Es-  
sex in 1696.*

Amesbury,		Essex,	Robert Crowell	C.
Andover,	Francis Dean	Gloucester,	Daniel Fuller	C.
	Thomas Barnard		Ezra Leonard	C.
Beverly,	John Hale		David Jewett	C.
Boxford,			Thomas Jones	U.
Bradford,	Zach. Symmes		Jam. A. Buswell	B.
Gloucester,	John Emerson	Hamilton,	Joseph Felt	C.
Haverhill,	Benjamin Rolfe	Haverhill,	Joshua Dodge	C.
Ipswich,	Wm. Hubbard		Isaac Tompkins	C.
	John Rodgers		George Keely	B.
Do. Village,	John Wise			B.
Lynn,	Jerem. Shepherd			C.
Manchester,	John Emerson	Ipswich	Joseph Dana	C.
Marblehead,	Samuel Cheever		David T. Kimball	C.
Newbury East,	— Tappan			B.
do. West,	Samuel Belcher			M.
Rowley,	Edward Payson	Lynn,	Otis Rockwood	C.
Salem,	John Higginson		{ D. Filmore	M.
	Nicholas Noyes		{ S. Wilson	
do. Village,	Samuel Paris		Eben. Nelson, Jr.	B.
Salisbury,	Caleb Cushing			E.
Topsfield,	Joseph Capen			F.

*Ministers & Churches in 1824.*

Amesbury,	Benj. Sawyer	C.	Lynnfield,	Joseph Searl	C.
		C.	Manchester,	S. M. Emerson	C.
Andover,	Bailey Loring	C.	Marblehead,	Samuel Dana	C.
	Justin Edwards	C.		John Bartlett	C.
Bradford,	{ Jonathan Allen	C.		Lot Jones	E.
	{ Ira Ingraham	C.		Matthew Bolles	B.
	Gard. B. Perry	C.		Jesse Filmore	M.
Beverly,	Abiel Abbot	C.	Middleton,	Eben. Hubbard	C.
	David Oliphant	C.	Newburyport,	John Andrews	C.
		C.		L. T. Dimmick	C.
	N. W. Williams	B.		C. W. Milton	C.
Boxford,	Isaac Briggs	C.		S. P. Williams	P.
	Peter Eaton	C.		William Ford	P.
Byfield,	Elijah Parish	C.		James Morse	E.
Danvers,	B. Wadsworth	C.	Newbury,	Josiah Houghton	B.
	Samuel Walker	C.		Leon. Withington	C.
	Arth. Drinkwater	C.		James Miltemore	C.
			W. Newbury,	— Holt	C.
				Elijah Damond	C.
			Methuen,	J. W. Eastman	C.
				Ch. O. Kimball	B.



Rowley,	Will. Holbrook	C.	MISSIONARY STATIONS <i>established by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.</i> As we shall frequently lay before our readers intelligence from our Missionaries in different parts of the world, it may be interesting and appropriate to present a condensed view of the present state of American Missions in Foreign lands. <i>Bombay Mission,</i> Established in 1813, on an island of the same name, and capital of the British possession in western Hindostan.
	Isaac Braman	C.	
	S. Chamberlain	B.	
Salem,	{ John Prince	C.	
	{ Chs. W. Upham	C.	
	John Brazer	C.	
	Elias Cornelius	C.	
	Brown Emerson	C.	
	James Flint	C.	
	Henry Colman	C.	
	William Williams	P.	
	Lucius Bolles	B.	
	Abner Jones	B.	Established in 1813, on an island of the same name, and capital of the British possession in western Hindostan.
	P. McQuade	R.C.	
	Barzillai Streeter	U.	
		E.	
		F.	Gordan Hall, Allen Graves, John Nichols, Edmund Frost, James Garret, <i>Printer.</i>
Salisbury,	Wm. O. Grant	B.	
		C.	
		C.	
Saugus,		C.	} <i>Missionaries.</i>
Topsfield,	R. G. Dennis	C.	
Wenham,	Eben. P. Sperry	C.	
			18 Schools, 900 Pupils, 30,000 tracts printed.

## ORDINATIONS.

On Wednesday the 1st of Dec. Rev. Ira Ingraham was ordained as colleague pastor with Rev. Jonathan Allen, over the 1st Congregational church in Bradford. Sermon by Rev. Justin Edwards.

On Wednesday Dec. 8, Rev. Charles W. Upham was ordained as colleague pastor with the Rev. Dr. Prince, over the 1st Congregational church in Salem. Sermon by Pres. Kirkland.

No important intelligence has lately been received from our missionary stations. We shall endeavor to insert the latest information in our future numbers.

*Ceylon Mission, established 1816.*

Daniel Poor,	} <i>Missionaries.</i>
Benjamin C. Meigs	
Henry Woodward	
Miron Winslow,	
John Scudder M.D.	
Levi Spaulding	

Three native preachers.

32 free schools, 1500 pupils,  
118 children in boarding school.

*Sandwich Islands, established 1820.*

Hiram Bingham,	} <i>Missionaries.</i>
Asa Thurston,	
William Richards,	
Char. S. Stewart,	
Artemas Bishop,	

Abraham Blatchley, *Physician*.  
 Samuel Whitney, }  
 Joseph Goodwich, } *Licensed*  
 James Ely, } *Preachers*.

Levi Chamberlain, superintendant of school concerns.

Thomas Hoppoo, } *Native*  
 John Honororee, } *Assist-*  
 George Sandwich, } *ants*.

*Palestine Mission, established 1820.*

Daniel Temple, } *Malta*.  
 William Goodell, }

Pliny Fish, }  
 Isaac Bird, } *Jerusalem*.  
 Jonas King, }

*South America.*

John C. Bingham, } *Explor'g*  
 Theophilus Parvin, } *Mission*.

*Cherokee Indians.*

Ard Hoyt, } *Brainard*.  
 Dr. Elia. Butler, }

Sylvester Ellis, Teacher.

Daniel S. Butrick, } *Carmel*  
 Moody Hall, Sch. Ma. }

William Potter, *Creek Path*.

Isaac Proctor, School Master, *Hightower*.

Wm. Chamberlain, *Willistown*.

John C. Elsworth, School Master, *Heweis*.

*Choctaw Mission.*

Cyrus Byington, Miss. }  
 Wm. W. Pride, Phys. } *Elliot*.  
 Joel Wood, Sch. Mas. }

Cyrus Kingsbury, } *May-*  
 Wm. Hooper, Sc. Ma. } *hew*.

L. S. Williams, Sc. Ma. } *Bethel*.  
 S. B. Macomber, do. }

Joseph Jewel, School Master, *Emaus*.

Alfred Wright, } *Six*  
 Aaron Dyer, Sch. Ma. } *Towns*.  
 Sam'l Mosely, Miss. } *S. E.*  
 Dav. Wright, Sch. Ma. } *District*  
 David Gage, do. }

*Arkansaw.*

Alfred Finney,  
 Cephas Washburn.

Notice of the Mission established by the general Convention of the Baptist denomination, in our next.

The American Board of Commissioners for foreign missions have established 25 stations—employ 29 ordained ministers, 10 licensed preachers and 65 females. It has organized 10 christian churches, in pagan lands, and established 70 schools containing more than 3600 scholars, 3 printing presses, one at Malta, one at Bombay and one at the Sandwich Islands.—Receipts for the last year 55,808 94.—*Christian Almanack*.

*Domestic Missions.*

We have just turned from the perusal of the report of the doings of the New Hampshire Missionary Society, and we have much pleasure in noticing the activity and extent, of their exertions to “rebuild the tabernacles that have fallen down, and to restore the waste places of former generations.”

Among the numerous charities of the present day, none



more highly deserve the special attention of the Ministers and Churches of New England, than those whose object it is, to restore and perpetuate the enjoyment of the ordinances of the gospel; in those places where it was planted in former years, but is now neglected through the criminal indifference, the unhappy divisions or the real poverty of those whose duty it is to support it.

Among these waste places, few present a more melancholy picture, than some parts of New Hampshire, some of the fairest portions of which are moral desolations. It is not the barrenness of the soil, nor the poverty of the inhabitants, nor in many instances was it an indifference to religion that commenced the evil, but that narrow and bigotted spirit of sectarianism, which divides and subdivides, till no one portion is left able to support the ordinances of the gospel, and teaches half a dozen sections of professed Christians in the same town or neighborhood, to say to each other, Stand by thyself for we are holier than thou.

An awful weight of responsibility must rest on those who thus "divide and conquer" churches and societies, peaceably and contentedly enjoying christian communion without the prospect of gathering sufficient strength themselves, to afford permanently, those privileges which they thus endanger.

We cannot indeed censure

the motives, of those who thus attempt innovation, where they honestly believe the ancient establishment tends to propagate errors dangerous or fatal to the final salvation of the hearers; but it behooves every one before he attempts to raise the standard of opposition, even where he does think he is opposing fatal error, to enquire in solemn reference to the judgment of the great day, whether such an opinion is dictated by the word of God, or by his own blind zeal, and private interest.

The experience of eighteen hundred years has sufficiently proved to every reflecting mind, that the public and stated institution of religion, so far from being a burden imposed, is a blessing conferred; and it is believed that few societies have ever distinguished themselves by zeal for the institutions of the christian religion, without a rich reward in the prosperity, of their own private concerns and in the value and happiness of their own domestic possessions. On the contrary it is in the same place that we see a dilapidated church, a scattered people, a vacant ministry, and ruined houses, barren fields, intemperate citizens, profane children, with all the usual attendants of decaying villages and falling fortunes.

#### *Tract Society.*

770,000 Tracts were published by the American Tract Society, during the year ending May, 1824.

*A general Census of the World at the present time, is said to stand thus—*

Jews,	4,000,000
Pagans,	456,000,000
Mahamedans,	140,000,000
Christians,	200,000,000
<hr/>	
Total,	800,000,000

A venerable old gentleman on whose locks more than 80 winters had shed their snows, being asked what was his religious sentiments now that he was approaching the world of spirits, replied, "I was first a Baptist, then a kind of New Light, afterwards a Congregationalist, now my only creed is, God be merciful to me a sinner."—*Telegraph.*

### SUMMARY.

De Witt Clinton, the great promoter of internal improvement, to whom New-York is more indebted for planning and executing their grand canal, than to any other person, was removed a few months ago from the appropriate office of Canal Commissioner, by his political opponents. The people have risen in the majesty of their strength and made him Governor of the state by the triumphant majority of 16,359.

A motion was lately brought forward in the legislature of N. Hampshire, to establish courts of Equity and Justice, in every

town. A state with near two hundred shiretowns, would surely be an anomaly in the history of jurisprudence, which strongly reminds of the Poet's "*Empire all of Kings.*"

The National Intelligencer informs that a motion was lately brought forward in the legislature of Kentucky for an impeachment of a Judge Robbins, for advocating the doctrines of the Hartford Convention. Probably these sage legislators understand the subject about as well as the disputants about transubstantiation, who being asked what they meant by such a hard word, one of them said, kneeling at the sacrament, the other said, bowing at the name of Jesus.

A writer in the *Telegraph*, mentions a ride in a stage coach, where some Bremen Goslins were outside passengers, each of which weighed 15 lbs. but when full grown would weigh 40. We should be pleased to see some such Geese among our farmers, especially as he informs us that the increase of noise is by no means proportionate to the increase of size.

Late accounts from Greece assure us of the prosperity of their cause. Their fleets command the Archipelago, and at the last dates the fleet designed for the destruction of Ipsara was closely blockaded in their own ports.



*Internal Navigation.*

It has long been in contemplation to improve the navigation of Merrimack river, by a canal around the several falls between this town and the head of Middlesex canal. Such a canal must be a great advantage to the towns on the river; and we hope will be undertaken at no distant day. But one of the greatest advantages, has been nearly overlooked. The falls a few miles above this town are sufficiently powerful to move immense machinery. If a canal could be cut across the neck in the upper part of Bradford it would shorten the navigation several miles and concentrate the force of several separate falls to a point, where the water power might be used to great advantage. If the cut should be found too deep, if begun at the neck, the work might probably be accomplished by bringing the canal from the head of the falls further up the river, which would lessen the depth of the canal and increase the fall. The falls have lately been viewed, and measures will shortly be taken to ascertain the fall and elevation of the land across the neck, and it is hoped that it will be found an object worthy of public attention; being at the head of sloop navigation, it would be a fine situation for a great manufacturing establishment.

A pamphlet has lately appeared in the state of Maine, deeply implicating Gov. King, and

some others who have lately stood high in the republican ranks, as having maintained a treasonable intercourse with the British during the late war, in violation of their official oaths, their political professions, and the laws of their country.

The most important items of news from England is the detection and examination of Mr-Fauntleroy, one of the partners of an extensive banking house in London, in forgeries to an immense amount. The proof of his guilt appears to be beyond doubt, and he will probably suffer death, according to the sanguinary laws of that country.

READER, this day presents to view,  
A new concern 'twixt us and you,  
Our part demands the patient toil,  
To gather sweets from every soil,  
To search each wilderness and waste,  
And dress a banquet to your taste.

While you kind friends should light  
your taper,  
And spend an evening o'er the paper;  
Light up a cheerful fire, and chase  
All frost and darkness from the place,  
Then in despite of wind and weather,  
Enjoy a social hour together.  
Render a kind approving sentence,  
Or else adjourn for more acquaintance.

No more mild summer suns are seen,  
To clothe our earth in cheerful green,  
And fruitful autumn's golden charms,  
Are lost amidst the "brew of storms."

The leafless trees incessant beat  
By stormy winds and driving sleet,  
Bow their tall heads and lash the vale,  
As bending with the northern gale.  
Borne on the swift wing'd ear of time,  
Our earth has wheel'd her course sub-  
lime.

And measured out another span  
Of the contracted life of man.

O might some Heavenly muse inspire,

Our language with poetic fire,  
While we on fancy's wings are hurl'd,  
As mere spectators of the world.

Our ship of state with spreading sail,

Now scuds before a prosperous gale,  
Long toss'd by tempests, waves and tides,

Again on ocean's depths she rides,  
But breakers, rocks and quicksands rise,

And shoals and dangers greet our eyes,  
While hope believes that fate decrees,  
Propitious gales and peaceful seas,  
And fear presents the freight she bore  
A useless wreck upon the shore.

As changing winds alternate blow,  
And circling oceans ebb and flow,  
So fortune's swelling billows rise  
The hopes of mortals to the skies ;  
And midst fond hopes exulting glow,  
They plunge in dreadful deeps below.

Aristides, surnamed the just,  
Was for his very goodness curst,  
And banish'd to his country's shame,  
By clowns who could not write his name.

Marius defends his country's cause,  
Protects her liberties and laws,  
Then doom'd an exile from his home  
Submits in foreign climes to roam :  
Again his powerful arm subdues,  
The fiends, that offer'd such abuse.

Cromwell exerts his powerful sway,  
The islands tremble and obey ;  
But pride and power with all their charms,

Abandon Richard's nerveless arms.

See France from feudal bondage rise,  
She slays her king, her God defies,  
Again to power resigns her hope,  
And owns Napoleon and the Pope.  
Her warrior chief with potent sway  
Breaks faction's arm, and rules the day,  
O'er Europe shakes his iron rod,  
And nations shudder at his nod :  
Again his wasting legions driven,  
By Cossack arms & blasts of Heaven,  
Receive with interest blow for blow,  
Till Paris owns a conquering foe.

Our nation yields to federal laws,  
Approving millions aid the cause,  
Till time reveals unerring doom,  
And writes *hic jacit* on their tomb.  
Democracy inscribed her name,  
On the tall pinnacle of fame.

Now, lo! the column yields to fate,  
A Babel crumbling with its weight,  
America can ne'er repeal

The laws which nature does reveal,  
Nor fix beyond the destin'd hour,  
A party, in the seat of power.

So towering glaciers rais'd on high,  
Appear to prop the incumbent sky ;  
As more the mighty mountains grow  
They deeper plunge in gulphs below.

Hark! wafted o'er the Atlantic wave  
Resounds the murmurs of the brave.  
On every breeze their groans are driven  
Or shouts of victory, rise to heaven.

Ah cruel powers, whose jealous sway,  
Secures to Turks a Christian prey,  
Resigns to them each Grecian Isle,  
And binds the victim for the pile.

O for the Archangel's powerful breath.  
To break the prison bars of death,  
And bid the ghosts of Scio rise,  
In fearful visions to their eyes,  
Expose the wounds all black with gore  
They for their country's freedom bore,  
And rouse with death's appalling sounds,

Those deep accessors to their wounds.

Soon may the sons of freedom rise,  
And make this last great sacrifice,  
And crush in one decisive hour,  
This "balance of *infernal* power."

Byron! we greet thy deathless name,  
Wrapt in the scroll of Grecian fame,  
Thy faults forgot, go sleep in peace,  
Thou peerless champion of Greece.

Forbear, no more our muse shall scan,  
The changing systems raised by man.  
The plans of God shall long endure,  
When death, and time, shall be no more,

His arm almighty is display'd  
To regulate the worlds he made ;  
And slaves & conquerors shall conduce  
To answer their appointed use.

Several important articles prepared for this number have been deferred for want of room, and several errors in the arrangement of matter, it is hoped will be avoided in future numbers.

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